that vow, which was made at the font, in a ſhort intelligible manner. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

It is a neceſſary piece of providence in the *inſtitution* of our children, to train them up to ſomewhat in their youth, that may honeſtly entertain them in their age. *L'Eſtrange.*

His learning was not the effect of precept or *inſtitution.* *Bentley.*

INSTITU'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *inſtitution.*] Elemental; containing the firſt doctrines, or principles of doctrine.

That it was not out of faſhion Ariſtotle declareth in his politicks, among the *inſtitutionary* rules of youth. *Brown.*

1. An eſtabliſher; one who ſettles.

INSTITU'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*inſtituteur*, Fr. *inſtitutor*, Latin.]

It might have ſucceeded a little better, if it had pleaſed the *inſtitutors* of the civil months of the ſun to have ordered them alternately odd and even. *Holder on Time.*

2. Inſtructor; educator.

The two great aims which every *inſtitutor* of youth ſhould mainly and intentionally drive at. *Walker.*

INSTITUTIST. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtitute.*] Writer of inſtitutes, or elemental inſtructions.

Green gall the *inſtitutiſts* would perſuade us to be an effect of an over-hot ſtomach. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To INSTO'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſtop.*] To cloſe up; to ſtop.

With boiling pitch another near at hand
The ſeams *inſtop'd.* *Dryden's Aun. Mirab.*

To INSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*inſtruo*, Latin; *inſtruire*, French.]

1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate; to inſtitute; to direct.

Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice, that he might *inſtruct* thee. *Deut.* iv. 36.

His God doth *inſtruct* him to diſcretion, and doth teach him. *Iſa.* xxviii. 26.

They that were *inſtructed* in the ſongs of the Lord were two hundred fourſcore and eight. 1 *Chron.* xxv. 7.

Theſe are the things wherein Solomon was *inſtructed* for building of the houſe of God. 2 *Chron.* iii. 3.

Chenaniah, chief of the Levites, *inſtructed* about the ſong, becauſe he was ſkilful. 1 *Chron.* xv. 22.

She being before *inſtructed* of her mother. *Matth.* xiv. 8.

Thou approveſt the things that are more excellent, being *inſtructed* out of the law. *Rom.* ii. 18.

Inſtruct me, for thou knoweſt. *Milton.*

He ever by conſulting at thy ſhrine
Return'd the wiſer, or the more *inſtruct*
To fly or follow what concern'd him moſt. *Milton.*

2. To model; to form. Little in uſe.

They ſpeak to the merits of a cauſe, after the proctor has prepared and *inſtructed* the ſame for a hearing before the judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INSTRU'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtruct.*] A teacher; an inſtituter; one who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge.

You have ten thouſand *inſtructors* in Chriſt. 1 *Cor.* iv. 15.

After the flood arts to Chaldea fell,
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and *inſtructor* was. *Denham.*

O thou, who future things can'ſt repreſent
As preſent, heav'nly *inſtructor!* *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* xi.

Poets, the firſt *inſtructors* of mankind,
Brought all things to their native proper uſe. *Roſcommon.*

They ſee how they are beſet on every ſide, not only with temptations, but *inſtructors* to vice. *Locke on Education.*

We have precepts of duty given us by our *inſtructors. Rog.*

Several *inſtructors* were diſpoſed among this little helpleſs people. *Addiſon's Guard.* N°. 105.

INSTRU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*inſtruction*, French; from *inſtruct.*]

1. The act of teaching; information.

It lies on you to ſpeak,
Not by your own *inſtruction*, nor by any matter
Which your heart prompts you to, but with ſuch words
As are rooted in your tongue. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages, for thoſe diſcoveries and diſcourſes they have left behind them for our *inſtruction.* *Locke.*

2. Precepts conveying knowledge.

Wil ye not receive *inſtruction* to hearken to receive my words? *Jer.* xxxv.

On ev'ry thorn delightful wiſdom grows,
In ev'ry ſtream a ſweet *inſtruction* flows;
But ſome untaught o'erhear the whiſper'ring rill,
In ſpite of ſacred leiſure, blockheads ſtill. *Young.*

3. Authoritative information; mandate.

See this diſpatch'd with all the haſte thou can'ſt;
Anon I'll give thee more *inſtruction.* *Shakeſpeare.*

INSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *inſtruct*; *inſtructif*, French.] Conveying knowledge.

With variety of *inſtructive* expreſſions by ſpeech man alone is endowed. *Holder.*

I would not laugh but in order to inſtruct; or if my mirth ceaſes to be *inſtructive*, it ſhall never ceaſe to be innocent. *Addiſon's Spect.* N°. 179.

INSTRUMENT. *n. ſ.* [*inſtrument*, Fr. *inſtrumentum*, Lat.]

1. A tool uſed for any work or purpoſe.

If he ſmite him with an *inſtrument* of iron, ſo that he die, he is a murderer. *Num.* xxxv. 16.

What artificial frame, what *inſtrument*,
Did one ſuperior genius e'er invent;
Which to the muſcles is preferr'd. *Blackmore on Creation.*

Box is a wood uſeful for turners and *inſtrument* makers. *Mortimer.*

2. A frame conſtructed ſo as to yield harmonious ſounds.

He that ſtriketh an *inſtrument* with ſkill, may cauſe notwithſtanding a very pleaſant ſound, if the ſtring whereon he ſtriketh chance to be capable of harmony. *Hooker*, *b.* i.

She taketh moſt delight
In muſick, *inſtruments* and poetry. *Shakeſpeare.*

In ſolitary groves he makes his moan,
Nor, mix'd in mirth, in youthful pleaſure ſhares,
But ſighs when ſongs and *inſtruments* he hears. *Dryden.*

3. A writing containing any contract or order.

He called Edna his wife, and took paper, and did write an *inſtrument* of covenants, and ſealed it. *Tob.* vii. 14.

4. The agent or mean of any thing. It is uſed of perſons as well as things, but of perſons very often in an ill ſenſe.

The gods would not have delivered a ſoul into the body which hath arms and legs, only *inſtruments* of doing; but that it were intended the mind ſhould employ them. *Sidney.*

If, haply, you my father do ſuſpect,
An *inſtrument* of this your calling back,
Lay not your blame on me. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

All voluntary ſelf-denials and auſterities which Chriſtianity commends become neceſſary, not ſimply for themſelves, but as *inſtruments* towards a higher end. *Decay of Piety.*

Reputation is the ſmalleſt ſacrifice thoſe can make us, who have been the *inſtruments* of our ruin. *Swift's Miſcel.*

There is one thing to be conſidered concerning reaſon, whether ſyllogiſm be the proper *inſtrument* of it, and the uſefulleſt way of exerciſing this faculty. *Locke.*

5. One who acts only to ſerve the purpoſes of another.

He ſcarcely knew what was done in his own chamber, but as it pleaſed her *inſtruments* to frame themſelves. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

All the *inſtruments* which aided to expoſe the child, were even then loſt when it was found. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

In benefits as well as injuries, it is the principal that we are to conſider, not the *inſtrument*; that which a man does by another, is in truth his own act. *L'Eſtrange.*

The bold are but th' *inſtruments* of the wiſe,
They undertake the dangers they adviſe. *Dryden.*

INSTRUME'NTAL. *adj.* [*inſtrumental*, French; *inſtrumentum*, Latin.]

1. Conducive as means to ſome end; organical.

All ſecond and *inſtrumental* cauſes, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether ſilent, virtueleſs, and dead. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Prayer, which is *inſtrumental* to every thing, hath a particular promiſe in this thing. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

It is not an eſſential part of religion, but rather an auxiliary and *inſtrumental* duty. *Smalbridge's Sermons.*

I diſcern ſome excellent final cauſes of conjunction of body and ſoul; but the *inſtrumental* I know not, nor what inviſible bands and fetters unite them together. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Acting to ſome end; contributing to ſome purpoſe; helpful: uſed of perſons and things.

The preſbyterian merit is of little weight, when they allege themſelves *inſtrumental* towards the reſtoration. *Swift.*

3. Conſiſting not of voices but inſtruments.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial abrogated, require the abrogation of *inſtrumental* muſick, approving nevertheleſs the uſe of vocal melody to remain, muſt ſhew ſome reaſon, wherefore the one ſhould be thought a legal ceremony and not the other. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

4. Produced by inſtruments; not vocal.

Oft in bands,
While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk,
With heav'nly touch of *inſtrumental* ſounds
In full harmonious number join'd, their ſongs
Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heav'n. *Milton.*

Sweet voices, mix'd with *inſtrumental* ſounds,
Aſcend the vaulted roof, the vaulted roof rebounds. *Dryd.*

INSTRUMENTA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtrumental.*] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.

Thoſe natural and involuntary actings are not done by deliberation and formal command, yet they are done by the virtue, energy, and influx of the ſoul, and the *inſtrumentality* of the ſpirits. *Hale's Original of Mankind.*

INSTRUME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *inſtrumental.*] In the nature of an inſtrument; as means to an end.

Mens well-being here in this life is but *inſtrumentally* good, as being the means for him to be well in the next life. *Digby.*

Habitual preparation for the ſacrament conſiſts in a ſtanding, permanent habit, or principle of holineſs, wrought chiefly by

by God's ſpirit, and *inſtrumentally* by his word, in the heart or ſoul of man. *South's Sermons.*

INSTRUME'NTALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtrumental.*] Uſefulneſs as means to an end.

The *inſtrumentalneſs* of riches to works of charity, has rendered it very political, in every Chriſtian commonwealth, by laws to ſettle and ſecure propriety. *Hammond's Fund.*

INSU'FFERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *ſufferable.*]

1. Intolerable; inſupportable; intenſe beyond endurance.

The one is oppreſſed with conſtant heat, the other with *inſufferable* cold. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* vi.

Though great light be *inſufferable* to our eyes, yet the higheſt degree of darkneſs does not at all diſeaſe them; becauſe that cauſing no diſorderly motion, leaves that curious organ unharmed. *Locke.*

2. Deteſtable; contemptible.

A multitude of ſcribblers, who daily peſter the world with their *inſufferable* ſtuff, ſhould be diſcouraged from writing any more. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

INSU'FFERABLY. *adv.* [from *inſufferable.*] To a degree beyond endurance.

Thoſe heav'nly ſhapes
Will dazzle now this earthly, with their blaze
Inſufferably bright. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* ix.

There is no perſon remarkably ungrateful, who was not alſo *inſufferably* proud. *South's Sermons.*

INSUFFI'CIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*inſufficience*, Fr. *in* and *ſufficient.*] In-
INSUFFI'CIENCY. } dequateneſs to any end or purpoſe; want of requiſite value or power: uſed of things and perſons.

The miniſter's aptneſs or *inſufficiency*, otherwiſe than by reading to inſtruct the flock, ſtandeth in this place as a ſtranger, with whom our form of common prayer hath nothing to do. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

The *inſufficiency* of the light of nature is, by the light of ſcripture, ſo fully ſupplied, that further light than this hath added, there doth not need unto that end. *Hooker*, *b.* ii.

We will give you ſleepy drinks, that your ſenſes, unintelligent of our *inſufficience*, may, though they cannot praiſe us, as little accuſe us. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Till experience had diſcovered their defect and *inſufficiency*, I did certainly conclude them to be infallible. *Wilkins.*

Conſider the pleas made uſe of to this purpoſe, and ſhew the *inſufficiency* and weakneſs of them. *Atterbury.*

INSUFFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*inſufficient*, French; *in* and *ſufficient.*] Inadequate to any need, uſe, or purpoſe; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.

The biſhop to whom they ſhall be preſented, may juſtly reject them as incapable and *inſufficient.* *Spenſer on Ireland.*

We are weak, dependant creatures, *inſufficient* to our own happineſs, full of wants which of ourſelves we cannot relieve, expoſed to a numerous train of evils which we know not how to divert. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Faſting kills by the bad ſtate, not by the *inſufficient* quantity of fluids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INSUFFI'CIENTLY. *adv.* [from *inſufficient.*] With want of proper ability; not ſkilfully.

INSUFFLA'TION. [*in* and *ſuffio*, Latin.] The act of breathing upon.

Impoſition of hands is a cuſtom of parents in bleſſing their children, but taken up by the apoſtles inſtead of that divine *inſufflation* which Chriſt uſed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

INSULAR. } *adj.* [*inſulaire*, French; *inſularis*, Lat.] Belong-
INSULARY. } ing to an iſland.

Druina, being ſurrounded with the ſea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other *inſulary* advantages. *Howel.*

INSULATED. *adj.* [*inſula*, Lat.] Not contiguous on any ſide.

INSU'LSE. *adj.* [*inſulſus*, Lat.] Dull; inſipid; heavy. *Dict.*

INSU'LT. *n. ſ.* [*inſultus*, Lat. *inſulte*, French.]

1. The act of leaping upon any thing. In this ſenſe it has the accent on the laſt ſyllable: the ſenſe is rare.

The bull's *inſult* at four ſhe may ſuſtain,
But after ten from nuptial rites refrain. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. Act of inſolence or contempt.

Take the ſentence ſeriouſly, becauſe railleries are an *inſult* on the unfortunate. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

To INSU'LT. *v. a.* [*inſulter*, Fr. *inſulto*, Lat.]

1. To treat with inſolence or contempt. It is uſed ſometimes with *over*, ſometimes without a prepoſition.

The poet makes his hero, after he was glutted by the death of Hector, and the honour he did his friend by *inſulting over* his murderer, to be moved by the tears of king Priam. *Pope.*

2. To trample upon; to triumph over.

It pleas'd the king his maſter very lately
To ſtrike at me upon his miſconſtruction;
When he conjunct, and ſtatt'ring his diſpleaſure,
Tript me behind; being down, *inſulted*, rail'd,
And put upon him ſuch a deal of man,
That worthied him. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

So 'ſcapes the *inſulting* fire his narrow jail,
And makes ſmall outlets into open air. *Dryden.*

Ev'n when they ſing at eaſe in full content,
Inſulting o'er the toil they underwent,
Yet ſtill they find a future taſk remain,
To turn the ſoil. *Dryden's Virgil.*

INSU'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *inſult.*] One who treats another with inſolent triumph.

Ev'n man, the mercileſs *inſulter* man;
Man, who rejoices in our ſex's weakneſs,
Shall pity thee. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

INSU'LTINGLY. *adv.* [from *inſulting.*] With contemptuous triumph.

Inſultingly, he made your love his boaſt;
Gave me my life, and told me what it coſt. *Dryden.*

INSUPERABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inſuperable.*] The quality of being invincible.

INSU'PERABLE. *adj.* [*inſuperabilis*, Latin.] Invincible; inſurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome.

This appears to be an *inſuperable* objection, becauſe of the evidence that ſenſe ſeems to give it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Much might be done would we but endeavour; nothing is *inſuperable* to pains and patience. *Ray on the Creation.*

And middle natures how they long to join,
Yet never paſs th' *inſuperable* line. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

INSU'PERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inſuperable.*] Invincibleneſs; impoſſibility to be ſurmounted.

INSU'PERABLY. *adv.* [from *inſuperable.*] Invincibly; inſurmountably.

Between the grain and the vein of a diamond there is this difference, that the former ſurthers, the latter, being ſo *inſuperably* hard, hinders the ſplitting of it. *Grew's Muſæum.*

INSUPPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*inſupportable*, French; *in* and *ſupportable.*] Intolerable; inſufferable; not to be endured.

A diſgrace put upon a man in company is *inſupportable*; it is heightened according to the greatneſs, and multiplied according to the number of the perſons that hear. *South.*

The baſer the enemies are, the more *inſupportable* is the inſolence *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The thought of being nothing after death is a burden *inſupportable* to a virtuous man: we naturally aim at happineſs, and cannot bear to have it confined to our preſent being. *Dryd.*

To thoſe that dwell under or near the Equator, this Spring would be a moſt peſtilent and *inſupportable* Summer; and as for thoſe countries that are nearer the Poles, a perpetual Spring will not do their buſineſs. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INSUPPO'RTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inſupportable.*] Inſufferableneſs; the ſtate of being beyond endurance.

Then fell ſhe to ſo pitiful a declaration of the *inſupportableneſs* of her deſires, that Dorus's ears procured his eyes with tears to give teſtimony how much they ſuffered for her ſuffering. *Sidney.*

INSUPPO'RTABLY. *adv.* [from *inſupportable.*] Beyond endurance.

But ſafeſt he who ſtood aloof,
When *inſupportably* his foot advance'd,
In ſcorn of their proud arms and warlike tools,
Spurn'd them to death by troops. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The firſt day's audience ſufficiently convinced me, that the poem was *inſupportably* too long. *Dryden.*

INSURMO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [*inſurmontable*, Fr. *in* and *ſurmountable.*] Inſuperable; unconquerable.

This difficulty is *inſurmountable*, 'till I can make ſimplicity and variety the ſame. *Locke.*

Hope thinks nothing difficult; deſpair tells us, that difficulty is *inſurmountable.* *Watts.*

INSURMO'UNTABLY. *adv.* [from *inſurmountable.*] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*inſurgo*, Latin.] A ſeditious riſing; a rebellious commotion.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing,
And the firſt motion, all the interim is
Like a phantaſma, or a hideous dream:
The genius and the mortal inſtruments
Are then in council; and the ſtate of man,
Like to a little kingdom, ſuffers then
The nature of an *inſurrection.* *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

This city of old time hath made *inſurrection* againſt kings, and that rebellion and ſedition have been made therein. *Ezra.*

There ſhall be a great *inſurrection* upon thoſe that fear the Lord. 2 *Eſd.* xvi. 70.

Inſurrections of baſe people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The trade of Rome had like to have ſuffered another great ſtroke by an *inſurrection* in Egypt, excited by Achilleus. *Arbuth.*

INSUSURRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſuſurro*, Latin.] The act of whiſpering.

INTA'CTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tactum*, Latin.] Not perceptible to the touch. *Dict.*

INTAGLIO. n. ſ. [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it.

We meet with the figures which Juvenal deſcribes on antique *intaglios* and medals. *Addiſon on Italy.*

INTA'STABLE.